

SEYMORE DAILY REPUBLICAN.

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SEYMORE, INDIANA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1909.

PRICE TWO CENTS



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S COMMISSION ON COUNTRY LIFE.
President Roosevelt today transmitted to congress the report of the Country Life Commission together with a special message praising the work of the commission and pointing the general and immediate needs of country life as he sees them. This message is one that the people will enjoy reading. Find it on third page of this paper.

Tired of Their Whiskers.

Since some publicity has been given the suit brought against Geo. F. Meyer by John Griner, of Columbus, alleging that an ointment applied to his face for "barbers itch" had eliminated his whiskers, Mr. Meyer has received letters of inquiry from all parts of the country. These writers seem to be burdened with whiskers and if there is a preparation that will rid them of their face decorations they want it.

One man writes from Parkersburg, W. Va., in the interest of a friend "whose face is so tender that shaving is miserably painful." He says that if there is a preparation that will remove whiskers, root and branch, he wants it.

An Indiana man writes that he is looking for a whisker exterminator and says: "If you have a preparation that will remove hair on the face it is just what I want."

A woman writes that she had seen an account in a paper of the suit filed and says that if Mr. Meyer has a "drug" that will rid her of the hair on her face she wants some. She encloses stamps.

Another man writes from Galveston, Texas. In fact the letters are numerous and come from several different states. These inquiries lead one to conclude that there is a wide-spread demand for some sort of a whisker eradicator, one that will do the work while you wait and make a permanent job of it.

House Was Packed.

The McNavin-Cash stock company drew a crowd last night that packed the Majestic from the orchestra row to the back seats in the balcony. "The Man From Nevada" was the play presented and the character of the playing kept the audience in a good humor all the way through. The company is composed of very clever players and they made a fine start last night for the week. Tonight they will present "Shadows of Greater New York."

Pains of women, head pains, or any pain stopped in 20 minutes sure, with Dr. Shoop's Pink Pain Tablets. See full formula on 25c box. Sold by A. J. Pellens.

Wonder Darner saves hours of time.

Double Enjoyment of Each Meal by Drinking

Black Cross Coffee

This notice is worth five cents when applied on a package of BLACK CROSS COFFEE. Cut it out and take to your grocer.

Good For This Week Only.

FLORIDA

Described as an Ideal Place to Spend The Winter.

EDITOR OF REPUBLICAN:

Florida has been called "The Nation's Winter Play Ground." It is more—it entrails and charms. While you at home are ice-bound and snow-clad, we are enjoying bright warm days, which makes out door life ideal. The drowsy sunlit days and the gorgeous restful nights are like succeeding pages in the book of enchantment.

We spent a time in St. Augustine, which is existing to this day, with the characteristics of a Spanish town of the 16th century. Even the newer buildings have been reproduced in the architecture of that ancient time. The narrow streets are paved with a curious shell limestone, called coquina, and are only a few feet wide. The projecting balconies of some of the ancient houses almost touch those opposite.

Among the interesting places we visited was Fort San Marco, which was built by Indian labor. It is said that it cost its weight in gold. It was regarded as supremely important, being the key to the Spanish possession of Florida. The stately hotels erected some years ago in St. Augustine by Henry M. Flagler, are unequalled by any, in beauty. They are of Spanish Moorish architecture, and reminded me in many ways of the Alhambra and Alcazar of Spain.

While writing I am in Daytona, facing the Halifax River, and where is water with more picturesque surroundings? Nearly a mile wide is this river of salt water. It is filled with fishes and covered with launches, and snowy winged sea birds. Across the Halifax, about a mile beyond, is the grand old Atlantic, with her incomparable beach. What finer sport can one ask for, than to sit in an automobile over this surf-packed sand. Yesterday we had a ride of twenty miles along the beach, breathing the pure salt air, which made living a joy.

Daytona is a beautiful town with its numberless palmetoes, its immense live oaks, draped with Spanish moss, its white shell streets,—these with surrounding natural scenes, make it a Winter Paradise. Roses, hibiscus, and many strange hued flowers, help to enhance its charms. The frost of two weeks ago nipped the hedges of poinsettia bloom, which was ready to hail the northerner, but now the scarlet flame has turned to a faded brown. I expect, next week, to visit the fruit district of Rockledge and Smyrna, on the Indian River. There, in profusion, are grown oranges, grape fruit, pineapple and all citrus fruits. Of them I may write again.

Though not advertising Florida lands, I want the people of Seymour to know of the glory of this sunshine,—this ocean—these flowers, this luscious fruit, and the pleasure of summer in February.

NINA EWING.
Daytona, Florida, Feb. 4, 1909.

Fast Run.

The Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Company furnished a special car Saturday night from Louisville to Indianapolis for a theatrical company which closed its engagement at a Louisville theatre Saturday night and had to be in Chicago to open Sunday night. The car started after the theatre closed in Louisville and arrived in Indianapolis shortly after 2 o'clock Sunday morning. There the party connected with the Monon and went on to Chicago. The run from Seymour to the terminal station in Indianapolis was made in one hour and fifty-five minutes.

Crowd Of Indians.

Forty-five members of the Columbus Tribe of Red Men went to Elizabethtown Saturday night, where they assisted in the initiation of twelve candidates for membership into the tribe of that town. There were also sixty Red Men present from the Grammer tribe and fifty from the Seymour tribe. The latter tribe gave the work in the first and third degrees and the Columbus tribe in the second degree. After the work was finished a sumptuous banquet was served to all present. The work and banquet were served in the Odd Fellows' hall and it is said that there were 250 Indians present.—Columbus Republican.

Wonder Darner darning, table linens, lace curtains, in fact anything one wants to darn.

Joe Hibner's store is now open for business.

Sprenger's barber shop is the best

WILL LET IT SLEEP

Star Spangled Banner Bill Not Likely to Be Awakened.

Indianapolis, Feb. 9.—It is not likely that the bill of Senator Proctor to provide for the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" in public schools will be reported favorably. The education committee is in a predicament. It does not feel that such bill should be made a part of the Indiana laws. Neither do the members of the committee feel like making an unfavorable report, as to do so would seem unpatriotic. "We will probably make no report on the bill," said Senator E. E. Moore, chairman of the education committee. "We feel that to pass such a law would be making the singing of the national anthem a task instead of an inspiration. School children would soon become tired of the song and would care but little for it in later years. Neither do we care to make an unfavorable report." One stanza of the song, denouncing the British, is now omitted, and Senator Proctor's bill would revise the singing of the song as it was written by Francis Scott Key. The bill would require all schools to sing the song in full at least once a week.

Advocates of county option repeal measures are using extracts from Governor Marshall's campaign speeches in which he took pains to show that the ward and township unit is preferable to the county. In his first keynote speech at Richmond, three months before the campaign was opened, Governor Marshall defined his attitude in favor of the township and ward plan. His line of argument then was that the township and ward option plan would place the local option question nearer the people than the county unit. Later, when it was rumored at Salem that he would sign a county local option law if elected, he gave out a prepared interview saying that if he preferred the county unit to the township and ward, he would say so and get off the Democratic ticket. These and other statements he made are being used to show how he stands, although he won't help or oppose any bill. The advocates of the repeal measures are confident that the governor will sign any of them if he gets a chance. His refusal, however, to do anything now for the paramount issue of his party is causing much comment among the "liberal" Republicans who voted for him with the understanding that he would use his influence to bring about the adoption of the ward and township unit. Marshall's friends say that if the "liberal" Republicans feel that they were buoed up by themselves to blame. They insist that at no time during the campaign, after the special session, did he say or intimate that he would help repeal the county local option law. While the "liberal" admit that the governor's attitude is consistent with his statement that he wouldn't meddle with the affairs of the legislature, they are inclined to regard it as a very shrewd scheme to get them into line for him without committing himself definitely to an issue on which he landed their votes.

The legislative visitation committee, consisting of Senators Hanna, Representatives Greiger and Sicks, will probably submit its report today. This committee has been pruning the demands of the various institutions and boards for appropriations. The penal and benevolent institutions have asked for about \$5,000,000 for the next two years. The Indiana university and state normal school asked for an increase in taxation for their benefit but it will not be recommended. The committee will recommend a general reduction in salaries of stenographers and clerks at the state house.

The senate Republicans will hold another conference on the Indianapolis Merchants' association bill for a uniform system of accounting in public offices. Some of them are holding out against it on the ground that it would give Governor Marshall a chance to build up machine for the Democratic party. With some amendments to provide for non-partisan deputy inspectors, the Republicans will stand for the bill. Senator Will Wood and other Republican leaders declared today that they will favor the measure if some slight amendments are made.

Calls have been sent out by the state board of education, the state librarian and the public library commission to interested librarians in the state to appear this week before the senate committee which is to consider the Fleming bill designed to create a commission to have charge of the state library and the state traveling libraries, and to include under the protecting arm of the state the library training school now conducted by Miss Merica Hogeland in this city.

Senator Burr will report for passage his bill to compel the gas company at Evansville to furnish gas at 60 cents a thousand cubic feet. The proposed law would apply to South Bend, Fort Wayne and Lake Haute after the next census.

Try a Want Ad in The REPUBLICAN

ROYAL Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Where the finest biscuit, cake, hot-breads, crusts or puddings are required Royal is indispensable. Royal is equally valuable in the preparation of plain, substantial, every-day foods, for all occasions.

Royal is the only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar —made from grapes—

Club To Give Play.

The Waverly Club, consisting of about twenty-five young men, which was organized recently and occupies a suite of rooms on the second floor of the Hoadley building will give a home talent play here the week of February 22nd.

The play selected is "The Middle Man" and those who are to take the heavier parts will get to work on them at once. Mr. Buffington of the traction ticket office, who played one of the leading parts in this same play for two years on the road, will have his old part and will be heard with interest. Mr. Buffington trained the boys for the home talent show which was given here so successfully a few weeks ago. There will be others in the play who have had experience and have already gained some reputation for their clever acting. The actors will range in age from sixteen to forty. Four young ladies will take part in the play. One or two of these will be seen on the stage here for the first time. This play has quite a reputation and with the ability of the persons chosen to carry the heavier parts it promises to be one of the best home talent attractions ever seen here.

Birthday Surprise.

Miss Mabel Harris, who was formerly employed at the interurban ticket office, was given a surprise by her friends Saturday evening. The party was given at the home of her aunt, Mrs. William Brokoff on W. Brown street. The occasion was in honor of Miss Mabel's eighteenth birthday and quite a number of her friends responded to the invitations. The company was entertained very pleasantly with music, conversation and games. These were enjoyed until a late hour, when light refreshments were served. Miss Harris formerly resided at Jonesville and has made many friends since coming here.

Evangel Missionary Society.

Mrs. F. F. McCrea, of Indianapolis, will make an address for the annual meeting of the Evangel Missionary Society Thursday evening, February 11th, at eight o'clock, at the Presbyterian church. Subject: "An Arizona Mosaic". Everybody invited.

Preventives—those Candy Cold Cure Tablets—will safely and quickly check all colds and the grip. Try them once and see. 48-25c. Sold by A. J. Pelleins.

Wonder Darner, 10 cents, worth \$5.00.

Busy School.

Passenger Conductor J. D. Halk was here from North Vernon early this morning to listen to the instruction given at the Westinghouse airbrake instruction car. The men in charge of this car are now going on their third week of lectures here and they are simply being crowded with trainmen every day. Conductors, brakemen, engineers and firemen are coming here by the hundreds from Cincinnati, Louisville and intermediate points.

City Directory.

The last edition of the City Directory which originally sold for \$1.50 is being closed out at 25 cents per copy by the Daily REPUBLICAN. It is a book of 184 pages. It cost more than the present price to issue the book but we want to close them out and the supply is growing smaller every day.

Pythian Sisters.

All members are urged to be present Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Business of importance and lunch.

CARRIE HEINTZ, M. E. C.
ROSE HIMLER, M. of R. & C.

f10d

Special Judge.

Attorney Frank S. Jones went to Columbus this morning where he is acting as special judge in the trial of an important case that will likely require two or three days to try.

New Delivery Team.

W. H. Reynolds the S. Chestnut street grocer, purchased a new team of ponies which he will drive to one of his delivery wagons.

Piano Tuning.

Four years factory experience. First class work. Call or address ESTEL HANCOCK. Seymour, Ind.

f28-tts&w

The New

Pearl Laundry

Has Changed Hands

First class service. Anything you wish laundered. Let us show you how well we can please you. The white wagon goes everywhere. Telephone 62 or a postal card brings it.

Geo. J. Purves,

PROPRIETOR.
111 N. Chestnut St. 'Phone No. 62.

Majestic Theatre

McNavin-Cash Co.

IN A REPERTOIRE

OF COMEDIES AND DRAMAS

Refined Vaudeville Features

ONE WEEK, Commencing Feb. 8th

TO-NIGHT

Shadows of Greater New York

PRICES: 10, 20 and 30 Cents

Modern Mural Decoration Revives Interest in Prince of Painters.
Raphael's portraits alone, had he done nothing else, would justify a great reputation, but they form so relatively small a part of his work that they may almost be neglected in examining his claims to the rank that used to be assigned him among the world's greatest artists, says Scribner's Magazine. It is, after all, his unique mastery of composition that is his chief title to fame, and his glory must always be in proportion to the estimation in which that quality is held. It was because composition was to him a comparatively unimportant part of painting that Velasquez thought little of Raphael. It is because, for them, composition, as a distinct element of art, has almost ceased to exist that so many modern painters and critics decry Raphael altogether. The decorators have always known that design is the essence of their art and they have always appreciated the greatest of designers. That is why Paul Baudry, in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, idolized Raphael and based his own art upon that of the great Umbrian.

To-day, in our own country, mural decoration is again becoming a living art, and the desire for the appropriate decoration of important buildings with monumental works of painting is more widespread, perhaps, than it has been anywhere at any time since the Italian renaissance. So surely as the interest in decorative painting and the knowledge of its true principles becomes more widely spread, so surely will the name of Raphael begin to shine again with something of its ancient splendor.

But design is something more than the essential quality of mural decoration—it is the common basis of all the arts, the essential thing in art itself. Each of the arts has its qualities proper to it alone, and it may be right to estimate the painter, the sculptor, the architect or the musician according to his eminence in those qualities which are distinctive of his particular art and which separate it most sharply from the other arts. In that sense we are right to call Frans Hals a greater painter than Raphael. But if we estimate a man's artistry by the same standard, whatever the form of art in which it expresses itself, rating him by his power or co-ordinating and composing notes or forms or colors into a harmonious and beautiful unity, then must we place Raphael pretty near where he used to be placed, admitting but a choice few of the very greatest to any equality with him. If we no longer call him "the prince of painters" we must call him one of the greatest artists among those who have practiced the art of painting.

MAPLE SIRUP WAS IMITATION.

Kansas Hotels Must Serve What Their Menus Call For.

Here's where the Kansas pure-food law does a lot of good, says the Topeka correspondent of the Kansas City Times. The Attorney General also helped some. Hereafter when a Kansas hotelkeeper says that he has buckwheat cakes and maple syrup for his guests he must have real buckwheat cakes and real maple syrup on his tables. That's what the Attorney General says must be done and the pure-food department will take great delight in seeing that that regulation is complied with.

It all happened in this way: One of the pure-food inspectors went into a Kansas hotel dining room. He picked up the menu and saw thereon "buckwheat cakes and maple syrup." To this missive the young man had the pleasure of returning this reply:

"Dear Marie—I shall at once comply with your request. And, incidentally, as your new fiance also holds a few little notes of mine, I should count it a great favor should you be able to induce him to burn them with the rest."

In a Culinary Sense.

Sir Leopold McClintock, the Arctic explorer, was once giving an account of his experiences amid the ice fields of the North.

"We certainly would have traveled much further," he explained, "had not our dogs given out at a critical moment."

"But," exclaimed a lady, who had been listening very intently. "I thought that the Eskimo dogs were perfectly tireless creatures."

Sir Leopold's face wore a whimsically gloomy expression as he replied, "I—er—speak in a culinary sense, miss."

Thought of Him.

Papa—Are you sure that you and mamma thought of me while you were away?

Grace—Yes; we heard a man kicking up a great row about his breakfast at the hotel, and mamma said, "That's just like papa."

Economy.

Howell—How many meals a day do you have?

Powell—Two. We have breakfast, and then it takes my wife until dinner time to decide what to have for luncheon.—New York Press.

What Did He Mean?

Bill—Is that a fact that the town jail has been empty for a week?

Jill—Sure! Have you been away?—Yonkers Statesman.

When a woman finds time to rest she sits down and does fancy work.

All things are of a temporary nature, so what's the use of worrying?

usual to keep china in an outside closet or cabinet.

There are no washubs, but bachelor maidens have been known to wash clothes in porcelain bathtubs and dry them in the breeze of an electric fan. The kitchenette idea solves the problem of how the unattached woman may have the comforts of home without a servant to bother her.

Excessive neatness is required for this sort of housekeeping and plentiful ventilation. Only the lighter forms of cooking can be indulged in and those requiring a short time in preparation. But the thousand and one woman-dwellers in apartment houses who for years have been cooking in the bathrooms, much to the landlords' annoyance, may now look forward to a better state of things.

SHE GOT HER BEAR.

Prodded Him Out with Her Scissors, Then Tomahawked Him.

As for that grit of women—meaning Indian women—which has been celebrated in a well-known book, there is a story in Fur News which is good evidence to exist that so many modern painters and critics decry Raphael altogether. The decorators have always known that design is the essence of their art and they have always appreciated the greatest of designers.

A dealer in skins tells of a squaw who was walking along on her snowshoes one day when her small boy saw a bear curled up under the snow in his winter sleep. She could not kill him where she was, so she lashed a pair of scissors to a sapling, prodded him out and smashed his head in with her tomahawk as he emerged.

"I gave her \$10 for the skin," writes the dealer, "so it was not a bad morning's work. Another ingenious piece of hunting that I remember was accomplished by an Indian who found two moose in a yard—that is, the snow clearing which the animals make when the frosts are breaking up and the snow is too sharp and brittle for their comfort.

"He crept up and got the female with his tomahawk. The male was driven to fury and it was unsafe to approach him. The stroke of a hoof would have put the Indian out of business in close order.

"Having no gun, he improvised a bow and arrow from the trees, stuck a sharp file into the point of the arrow, made a bowstring with the laces of his moccasins and shot the beast through the heart."

Uses for Baby Carriages.

East siders in New York use their baby carriages until they literally fall apart. Of course the primary purpose is served well and often, as the family is generally a good sized one. Then the carriage is used for a market and shopping wagon, being piled high with potatoes, greens, fruit and household goods of all kinds from neighboring stores and push carts. The east sider doesn't often have his things sent home. He's not sure he would get what he had bought. Then the little boys are sent out to hover around new buildings or old ones being demolished and gather in wood to be pushed home in the baby carriage. On other occasions it is piled high with garments being rushed to or from the sweatshop. Sometimes packages of laundry are delivered from it, and, again, it is filled with coal. When it is finally worn out it furnishes a little fuel and four hoops for the children to play with.—New York Press.

A Matter of Notes.

A Chicago youth not long ago received the following note from an fiancee:

"Dear Tom—As you know, I shall marry Mr. Blank during the present month. I shall, therefore, be glad to have you burn all the little notes I sent you, assuring you of reciprocity with reference to those you sent me."

To this missive the young man had the pleasure of returning this reply:

"Dear Marie—I shall at once comply with your request. And, incidentally, as your new fiance also holds a few little notes of mine, I should count it a great favor should you be able to induce him to burn them with the rest."

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CHILDREN'S CORNER

A New Balance Trick.

This is one of the neatest and most curious of balancing tricks.

Cut the tops to two long corks into wedge shape, insert the corks firmly in the necks of two bottles of equal height, and place the bottles on the table about ten inches apart, with the edges of the corks parallel to each other. Now try to balance a table knife on one of the sharpened corks. If you succeed, reflect that knife and try one with a heavier handle, for we must have two knives that will not balance unaided. Having found two such knives, hold them level on the corks with their points almost in contact, moving the bottles if necessary, and set on their points a small, thin wine glass or tumbler containing just enough water to make the whole affair balance when you take your hands off it.

This is a good deal easier to say than to do, but it can be done, though it may take more than one pair of hands to do it—at least, at first.

So far you have accomplished a striking and "ticklish" balancing feat



HOW THE BALANCE IS MADE.

and that is all. Now attach a bullet, coin, or any small heavy object to a thread and carefully lower it into the water in the little glass. As soon as the coin touches the water the glass begins to go down, the knives turning like seesaws on the corks, and lower goes the glass, so that if the coin is large you will have a smash before it is half under water. But you can pull it up at any instant. As you do so the glass follows as if it were glued to the coin and so you can keep it seesawing up and down.

Perhaps the reason of this is not clear to you. The coin is held up by the thread and does not touch the glass, so how can it affect it? Well, the coin is not held up by the thread alone. The part that is under water is held partly by the thread and partly by the water, which buoys it up with a force equal to the weight of an equal bulk of water. The coin there presses the water, and consequently the glass, downward with an equal force.

Now when you pull out the coin this extra weight is taken off, so the glass rises to its original position.

You might make the glass bob up and down by pressing it with your finger, but it would be a ticklish experiment, while with the suspended coin you can move the glass so very delicately and safely that you can even make it dance in time to a waltz or polka played rather slowly on the piano. So it makes a very pretty little trick, especially if you substitute for the coin a tiny human figure or doll.

With men and with women, merry and gay.

H is for hare and hounds—see the hounds run!

I is for Indian, boys think it fun.

J is for jackstraws and jackstones, too.

K is for kites, far up in the blue.

L is for leap-frog—jump over his back.

M is for marbles, blue, yellow and black.

N is for ninepins—roll the ball straight.

Down go the ninepins, five seven, eight!

O is for "Observation," so keen,

Try to remember the things you have seen.

P is for polo, played in the park,

Q is for quoits, pitched at a mark.

R is for rowing, by river and sea,

S is for skating, for you and for me.

T is for tennis, a game to allure

The hand and the eye that are skillful and sure.

U is for umpire—quarrels he'll quell,

V is for vaulting, jump high and jump well!

W for wheeling, for man and for maid,

X is for Xystus, where Greek games were played.

Y is for yachting, from port to port,

Z is for zigzag, the very last sport.

Price of a Horse.

There are two ways of figuring out a sum in arithmetic, as a boy proved to a teacher a few days ago. The teacher stated the case thus:

"Your father bought a horse, you say, for \$300 and sold him for \$250; now, James, how much did he lose?"

"Well," cried the teacher. "Why, there isn't another scholar in the class that would not have given me a cor-

rect answer to that question. I'm astonished at you, James."

"There isn't another scholar in the class that knows anything about it," said James. "That horse kicked a setter to death that was worth at least \$100. He smashed a new buggy to flinders, broke father's leg and did the same for two of the Jersey cow's ribs. Let some of your bright scholars figure that out and see what answer they get, will you?"—Chicago News.

An Invention.

A London paper notes somewhat remarkable invention that has lately been made. It is the work of a German, and consists of a safe for the storage of money and valuable papers. If any one should tamper with the lock, the safe will throw open its doors, seize and drag in the burglar, handcuff him and then patiently wait till some body comes to carry the thief off to jail.

That's a rather smart safe, isn't it?

A boy on reading the account of the inventor's genius, said that he would dearly love to meet him. He thought it entirely possible that a book might be invented that would take hold of a boy, crowd into his head all the knowledge the book contained, and then take the boy to school and tell him the best way to recite his lesson.

The Sacred White Elephant.

In Siam when a sacred elephant dies it is given a funeral grander than that accorded to princes of the royal blood. Buddhist priests officiate, and thousands of devout Siamese men and women follow the deceased animal to the grave. Jewels representing much wealth are buried with the elephant.

BOUNDARY OF ALASKA.

Some Interesting Old Documents Discovered at Sitka.

Documents, which would have been of great importance at the time of the conference in London in regard to the Canadian boundary question, have been recently unearthed in Alaska by Leo Nabokoff, a friend of Count Leo Tolstoy. They are ancient Russian papers showing how Russia managed to lay claim to the entire northern coast of North America, says the Scientific American.

Nabokoff has forwarded some of the documents to the Governor General of Canada and they will in all probability be exhibited in the dominion building at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, which will be held at Seattle in 1909, as they would have played an important part in the history of the countries the fair will be held to exploit had they been brought to light sooner.

It was while in Sitka, where he was sent by his government to put in order the archives kept by the Russian authorities, that Nabokoff discovered the papers. They were written in old Russian, which he had studied. One of the records was an order from the Russian government to the Czar's Governor of Alaska to bury tablets bearing the Russian coat-of-arms at different points along the coast, which were to be carefully noted, so that in after years when the country became valuable they could be dug up and used by Russia to claim the territory. This was done in part and the purport of some of the documents is that Russia appropriated the whole of the Alaska coast. Had these records been brought to light before the boundary decision some five years ago they might have affected it, but now that the coast line is forever settled, they are chiefly of interest as relics.

Nabokoff located some of the tablets and they will be secured for exhibition at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. They were buried as far south as British Columbia. Had they been unearthed and claim laid to that territory the United States, by the purchase of Alaska, would now own the entire Pacific coast from Mexico to the Arctic Ocean.

He Was Careful of His Voice.

Brignoli, the famous tenor, was very susceptible to flattery, and it is said that once in New York when the orchestra vigorously applauded one of his favorite songs he was so touched that he came down to the footlights and invited them all to a champagne supper at the Everett House. The supper cost him \$500.

Brignoli was very careful of his voice and was terribly afraid of drafts. It was once stated that during the winter it always took him three-quarters of an hour to get from his room to the street. First he would on leaving his room pace the hall for ten minutes to get acclimated. He then descended to the lobby, where

FARM LIFE MESSAGE.

President Tells of Country Needs.

COMMISSION'S REPORT.

More Profit and Satisfaction to Farmers Should Result From Its Work.

Washington, Feb. 9.—President Roosevelt sent to congress today a special message transmitting the report of the country life commission, appointed by him to investigate the conditions of life on the farms of the country and to make recommendations of ways and means whereby farm life may be made more remunerative and attractive.

In the message the president lays stress upon the fact that the farmers and their families are the stay and strength of the country and that whatever tends to make their lives less burdensome or unattractive is necessary to the interests of the nation. He praises the work of the members of the commission, who, as he says, have labored without pay and do not now ask compensation for their work. The only recommendation in the message is the request for an appropriation of \$25,000 to enable the commission to digest the material it has collected and put it in such shape that it will be available for the nation.

In an appendix to the message, preceding the report of the commission, the president comments on the replies made by a Missouri farmer to the questions asked by the commission. "To the question, 'Is the supply of farm labor in your neighborhood satisfactory?' the answer is, 'No, because the people have gone out of the baby business,' and when asked as to the remedy he answers, 'Give a pension to every mother who gives birth to seven living boys on American soil.'"

The president's message is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the report of the commission on country life. At the outset I desire to point out that not a dollar of the public money has been paid to any commissioner for his work on the commission.

The report shows the general condition of farming life in the open country and points out its larger problems. It indicates ways in which the government, national and state, may show the people how to solve some of these problems, and it suggests a continuance of the work which the commission began.

Methods of the Commission.

Judging by thirty public hearings, to which farmers and farmers' wives from forty states and territories came, and from 120,000 answers to printed questions sent out by the department of agriculture, the commission finds that the general level of country life is high compared with any preceding time or with any other land. If it has in recent years slipped down in some places, it has risen in more places. Its progress has been general, if not uniform.

Yet farming does not yield either the profit or the satisfaction that it ought to yield and may be made to yield. There is discontent in the country and in places discouragement. Farmers as a class do not magnify their calling, and the movement to the towns, though, I am happy to say, less than formerly, is still strong.

How Farmers Can Help Themselves.

Under our system it is helpful to promote discussion of ways in which the people can help themselves. There are three main directions in which the farmers can help themselves—namely, better farming, better business and better living on the farm. The national department of agriculture, which has rendered services equalled by no other similar department in any other time or place; the state departments of agriculture, the state colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, especially through their extension work; the state agricultural experiment stations, the Farmers' Union, the Grange, the agricultural press and other similar agencies have all combined to place within the reach of the American farmer an amount and quality of agricultural information which if applied would enable him over large areas to double the production of the farm.

The object of the commission on country life, therefore, is not to help the farmer raise better crops, but to call his attention to the opportunities for better business and better living on the farm. If country life is to become what it should be and what I believe it ultimately will be—one of the most dignified, desirable and sought after ways of earning a living—the farmer must take advantage not only of the agricultural knowledge which is at his disposal, but of the methods which have raised and continue to

raise the standards of living and of intelligence in other callings.

Those engaged in all other industrial and commercial callings have found it necessary under modern economic conditions to organize themselves for mutual advantage and for the protection of their own particular interests in relation to other interests. The farmers of every progressive European country have realized this essential fact and have found in the cooperative system exactly the form of business combination they need.

Now, whatever the state may do toward improving the practice of agriculture, it is not within the sphere of any government to reorganize the farmers' business or reconstruct the social life of farming communities. It is, however, quite within its power to use its influence and the machinery of publicity which it can control for calling public attention to the needs and the facts. For example, it is the obvious duty of the government to call the attention of farmers to the growing monopolization of water power. The farmers, above all, should have that power, on reasonable terms, for cheap transportation, for lighting their homes and for innumerable uses in the daily tasks on the farm.

Farmers' Own Work Needed.

It would be idle to assert that life on the farm occupies as good a position in dignity, desirability and business results as the farmers might easily give it if they chose. One of the chief difficulties is the failure of

country life as it exists at present to satisfy the higher social and intellectual aspirations of country people.

Whether the constant draining away of so much of the best elements in the rural population into the towns is due chiefly to this cause or to the superior business opportunities of city life may be open to question. But no one at all familiar with farm life throughout the United States can fail to recognize the necessity for building up the life of the farm upon its social as well as upon its productive side.

It is true that country life has improved greatly in attractiveness, health and comfort and that the farmer's earnings are higher than they were. But city life is advancing even more rapidly because of the greater attention which is being given by the citizens of the towns to their own betterment. For just this reason the introduction of effective agricultural cooperation throughout the United States is of the first importance. Where farmers are organized co-operatively they not only avail themselves much more readily of business opportunities and improved methods, but it is found that the organizations which bring them together in the work of their lives are used also for social and intellectual advancement.

The co-operative plan is the best plan of organization wherever men have the right spirit to carry it out. Under this plan any business undertaking is managed by a committee. Every man has one vote and only one vote, and every one gets profits according to what he sells or buys or supplies. It develops individual responsibility and has a moral as well as a financial value over any other plan.

Farmers' Problems the Whole Country's

I desire only to take counsel with the farmers as fellow citizens. It is not the problem of the farmers alone that I am discussing with them, but a problem which affects every city as well as every farm in the country. It is a problem which the working farmers will have to solve for themselves, but it is a problem which also affects in only less degree all the rest of us, and therefore if we can render any help toward its solution it is not only our duty but our interest to do so.

The foregoing will, I hope, make it clear why I appointed a commission to consider problems of farm life which have hitherto had far too little attention and the neglect of which has not only held back life in the country, but also lowered the efficiency of the whole nation. The welfare of the farmer is of vital consequence to the welfare of the whole community. The strengthening of country life, therefore, is the strengthening of the whole nation.

The commission has tried to help the farmers to see clearly their own problem and to see it as a whole, to distinguish clearly between what the government can do and what the farmers must do for themselves, and it wishes to bring not only the farmers, but the nation as a whole, to realize that the growing of crops, though an essential part, is only a part of country life. Crop growing is the essential foundation, but it is no less essential that the farmer shall get an adequate return for what he grows, and it is no less essential—indeed, it is literally vital—that he and his wife and his children shall lead the right kind of life.

For this reason it is of the first importance that the United States department of agriculture, through which as prime agent the ideas the commission stands for must reach the people, should become without delay in fact a department of country life, fitted to deal not only with crops, but also with all the larger aspects of life in the open country.

Three Needs of Country Life.

From all that has been done and learned three great general and immediate needs of country life stand out: First.—Effective co-operation among farmers to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business.

Second.—A new kind of schools in the country, which shall teach the children as much outdoors as indoors, and perhaps more, so that they will prepare for country life and not, as at present, mainly for life in town.

Third.—Better means of communication, including good roads and a parcels post, which the country people

are everywhere, and rightly, unanimous in demanding.

To these may well be added better sanitation, for easily preventable diseases hold several million country people in the slavery of continuous ill health.

Organization Is Necessary.

The commission points out—and I concur in the conclusion—that the most important help that the government, whether national or state, can give is to show the people how to go about these tasks of organization, education and communication with the best and quickest results. This can be done by the collection and spread of information. One community can thus be informed of what other communities have done and one country of what other countries have done. Such help by the people's government would lead to a comprehensive plan of organization, education and communication and make the farming country better to live in, for intellectual and social reasons as well as for purely agricultural reasons.

The government through the department of agriculture does not cultivate any man's farm for him, but it does put at his service useful knowledge that he would not otherwise get. In the same way the national and state governments might put into the people's hands the new and right knowledge of school work. The task of maintaining and developing the schools would remain, as now, with the people themselves.

Money For Expenses Asked.

The only recommendation I submit is that an appropriation of \$25,000 be provided to enable the commission to digest the material it has collected and to collect and to digest much more that is within its reach and thus complete its work. This would enable the commission to gather in the harvest of suggestion which is resulting from the discussion it has stirred up. The commissioners have served without compensation, and I do not recommend any appropriation for their services, but only for the expenses that will be required to finish the task that they have begun.

To improve our system of agriculture seems to me the most urgent of the tasks which lie before us. But it cannot, in my judgment, be effected by measures which touch only the material and technical side of the subject. The whole business and life of the farmer must also be taken into account. Such considerations led me to appoint the commission on country life. Our object should be to help develop in the country community the great ideals of community life as well as of personal character. One of the most important adjuncts to this end must be the country church, and I invite your attention to what the commission says of the country church and of the need of an extension of such work as that of the Young Men's Christian association in country communities. Let me lay special emphasis upon what the commission says at the very end of its report on personal ideals and local leadership. Everything resolves itself in the end into the question of personality. Neither society nor government can do much for country life unless there is voluntary response in the personal ideals of the men and women who live in the country.

Plea For Farmers' Wives.

In the development of character the home should be more important than the school or than society at large. When once the basic material needs have been met, high ideals may be quite independent of income, but they cannot be realized without sufficient income to provide adequate foundation, and where the community at large is not financially prosperous it is impossible to develop a high average personal and community ideal. In short, the fundamental facts of human nature apply to men and women who live in the country just as they apply to men and women who live in the towns. Given a sufficient foundation of material well being, the influence of the farmers and farmers' wives on their children becomes the factor of first importance in determining the attitude of the next generation toward farm life.

The farmer should realize that the person who most needs consideration on the farm is his wife. I do not in the least mean that she should purchase ease at the expense of duty. Neither man nor woman is really happy or really useful save on condition of doing his or her duty. If the woman shirks her duty as housewife, as home keeper, as the mother whose prime function it is to bear and rear a sufficient number of healthy children, then she is not entitled to our regard. But if she does her duty she is more entitled to our regard even than the man who does his duty, and the man should show special consideration for her needs.

I warn my countrymen that the great recent progress made in city life is not a full measure of our civilization, for our civilization rests at bottom on the wholesomeness, the attractiveness and the completeness as well as the prosperity of life in the country. The men and women on the farms stand for what is fundamentally best and most needed in our American life. Upon the development of country life rests ultimately our ability by methods of farming requiring the highest intelligence to continue to feed and clothe the hungry nations, to supply the city with fresh blood, clean bodies and clear brains that can endure the terrific strain of modern life. We need the development of men in the open country, who will be in the future, as in the past, the stay and strength of the nation in time of war and its guiding and controlling spirit in time of peace.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Feb. 9, 1909.

DAYTON'S SHAME GROWS

Another Young Woman Cruelly Murdered in Ohio Town.

Dayton, O., Feb. 6.—Another murder mystery was added to the long list which already shames this city, when the body of a young woman was dragged out of a cistern in the rear of a vacant house. Her brother has identified her as Lizzie Fulhart, eighteen years old, of Vandalia, Ohio. She had always borne a spotless reputation. She came to this city on Tuesday, Dec. 29, to look for employment and was staying with her aunt, Mrs. Samuel Deeters.

The face shows bruises and other evidences of violence are plainly visible. A burlap bag enshrouded the upper portion of the body. The girl left her aunt's home in the morning in her search for work and was expected to return at noon, and the fact that she failed to do so indicated that the crime must have been committed in the broad light of day, the girl having been enticed into the vacant house and there murdered. If this murder occurred on the 29th of December, it followed that of Mary Forschner only about a week, and the police now fear that both crimes were the work of the same man.

POSTPONED ACTION ON VETO MESSAGE

House Treats Lightly Return of Census Bill.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Private claims by the score had their innings in the house of representatives, the whole session being given over under a special order to their consideration.

The president's message vetoing the census bill was read just before adjournment. It reached the house shortly after noon, but its reading was held up for fear that discussion of it might jeopardize the passage of a number of private bills which were entitled to consideration under special order.

The references of the president to a division of the spoils "without a fight by the professional politicians on both sides," provoked general laughter. After providing for a reprint of the census bill as it passed the house, the house adjourned, thus postponing action on the message.

The president returned without his approval the bill providing for the taking of the next census, because of the provision prescribing that appointments shall be made on the basis of non-competitive examinations instead of through the civil service commission. As passed by congress the bill permitted members and senators to designate persons for positions after they had undergone a simple examination. Incidentally the president referred to the provision authorizing the printing of census reports by private concerns, and laid stress on the point that where work was so allotted the eight-hour law should be "applied in effective fashion." Outside of those matters the president said that on the whole the bill was satisfactory to him.

The senate concluded consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, carrying an aggregate of about eleven and a half millions of dollars. A conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was agreed to. It appropriates \$12,000 for the "purchase, care and maintenance of automobiles for the president," and \$150,000 to enable the secretary of agriculture to continue to combat the foot and mouth disease in horses and cattle.

"There are several business women who live in the same uptown flathouse with me. None of them feels that she is able to keep a regular servant, and the cleaning woman who came to them weekly never did what they wanted.

"They were always envying my neat rooms. One day the thought struck me, and I offered to do their weekly cleaning and mending. My charges were \$2 a week for cleaning and 50 cents for mending. To the cleaning woman who always accompanies me I pay \$1 a day, besides giving her three meals.

"This woman comes in at 8 a. m. and after eating her breakfast helps me to get the children off to school. Then we set my own little flat to rights. After this is properly accomplished we begin the real work of the day, making the flats of my patrons shine like new.

"While my woman scrubs, cleans, airs and makes the beds I mend and prepare the clothes, house linen and personal apparel for the laundry. I see that the curtains are kept fresh and clean, that the china and glass are washed and polished. I clean the silver and knives and do the thousand and one little things necessary to make a flat look homelike.

"On Monday we do the four flats which are in the same house with me. On other days we can only do two a day, because they are some distance away. Of course, if I didn't have to be back at home in the middle of the day to give my children their lunch and make sure that all was going well with them I might take several more flats. It is my children who are behind all this work, and my first thought must always be for them.

MORE THAN A SCORE KILLED IN TORNADO

Fierce Storm Sweeps Wide Section of South.

Louisville, Feb. 6.—Death to more than a score of people, losses of hundreds of thousands of dollars in property and the crippling of many telegraph wires resulted between noon and dusk Friday from a series of small cyclones and tornadoes which swept Dixie from the Tennessee line to the Texas Panhandle. The storms were accompanied in most cases by hail, darkness and terrific lightning flashes and sheets of rain.

Most of the towns where the losses of life occurred are off the beaten track, so that news from them came in slowly. Known deaths thus far, however, are: Two at Stuttgart, Ark.; one at Sulphur Springs, Tex.; four at Rolling Fork, Miss.; six at Booth, Miss., and seven at Cullman, Ala. In other towns, such as Ennis and Waxahachie, Tex., and Bosco, La., many dwellings were said to have been demolished by the force of the wind. Arkansas and upper Louisiana rice-fields were injured to the extent of many thousands of dollars, while the larger cities had rains and darkness illuminated by lightning bolts that made the atmosphere quiver.

Under government ownership, Manitoba's telephone system shows a surplus of \$250,000 for the first year.

Woman's World

MARIA MONTESSORI.

Teaches the Children of Rome to Read and Write With Playthings.

One of the most interesting among the many intellectual Italian women of the present day is Maria Montessori, who holds an appointment as lecturer in the University of Rome. Her rare gifts of personality and eloquence make her a fascinating speaker and lecturer.

But she is no less widely known for her philanthropic work among the poor of Rome, especially for her original method of teaching children to read and write by ingenious playthings, instead of by the usual laborious methods. This system she has introduced in the Casa dei Bambini (the children's house), the quarters especially set apart for children in the model dwellings of the poor. Here the children have their home. They play and learn almost unconsciously at the same time



MARIA MONTESSORI.

members at luncheon, and each one makes an effort to serve as many new dishes as possible.

To be ideal such a club should be a neighborhood affair, so that if large two of the members could entertain together, thus making the task of serving luncheon to so many less burdensome.

A club which does not enforce strict rules limiting its menu to a certain number of courses will be almost sure to prove a failure, as there are few women who can withstand the temptation to strive to outdo their sisters in matters of his kind, and without such limiting rules a club of this kind will soon become a burden. One such club has an ironclad rule that salad and dessert shall not be served at the same meal.

The charm of a club where new dishes are studied and cooking problems discussed is its informality. The women who belong to it come together with a common end in view, that of learning something. Besides this, there is always the added value which comes from meeting with other women and exchanging views and experiences. It keeps the busy housewife from getting into a rut in her housework, and it takes away a little of the element of drudgery from the round of household tasks. If two members entertain together as many as ten may belong to such a club, but if one hostess entertains alone the club should not number more than six.

If there isn't a luncheon club in your neighborhood, why not start one?

Why not manage to discover an entertaining aspect to the old tiresome question of "What shall we have to eat?"

Cleaning the Sewing Machine.

Women who do not thoroughly understand the sewing machine often blame the manufacturer when the fault of stiff running can be traced to not keeping the machine clean.

Most persons think that liberal doses of oil are all that is necessary. Too much oiling is injurious, and oil where there has not been careful dusting is worse than none at all.

It is not enough to give a surface-dusting. The cracks and crevices must be kept clean. This cannot be done with a cloth. Instead use a coarse silk thread to draw back and forth through cracks to get out fine dirt that cannot otherwise be removed.

The work of cleaning a machine is lessened if a small bellows is kept in one of the drawers and the fine lint, threads and ravelings are blown out of the



THE REPUBLICAN

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DEATH OF THE KLECKNER BILL

Option Repeal Measure Has
Been Chloroformed.

NOT TO BE HEARD OF AGAIN

In Sending Measure to Repeal Local

Option Law Back to Committee, Indiana

Legislators Acted in Accordance

With Conclusion That This

Was Not the Bill They Wanted—

Another Measure Along Somewhat

Similar Lines Has Been Pushed

Forward and Is Being Given a Try-

out Today—Legislative Visitation

Committee Uses Pruning Knife.

Indianapolis, Feb. 9.—It was the un-

derstanding this morning that the long-

delayed contest over the county local

option repeal bills would be taken up

in the house. Another step was taken

in the attempted repeal of the county

local option law when the Proctor-

Tomlinson repeal bill substituting the

incorporated town and city ward units

was recommitted to the committee on

public morals and amended by that

committee as proposed by Senator

Proctor (Dem.) author of the bill.

According to Chairman Racey, chair-

man of the committee, and Repre-

sentative Tomlinson, who introduced the

bill, the measure will be brought up

for second reading in the house today.

It now appears questionable whether

the Democrats can make as firm a

stand on the Proctor-Tomlinson bill

as on the Kleckner township and ward

option bill. Representative Sicks, one

of the anti-repealers, said that the "re-

pealers" would lose a few of the cau-

cus votes if they attempted to put

through any but the Kleckner bill.

Kleckner Bill Dead.

It is regarded as certain, however,

that the Kleckner bill will not be re-

ported to the house again. The bill

was recommended with the Proctor-

Tomlinson measure, and is again in

the hands of the committee. There

will be no change in the signatures on

the reports of the public morals com-

mittee. With the exception of Repre-

sentative Hostetter all the Democrats

have signed majority reports on both

the repeal bills. Hostetter signed the

minority reports for indefinite post-

ponement, as did the Republican mem-

bers of the committee.

There has been further amendment

of the Proctor-Tomlinson bill pro-

posed, but it is improbable such ac-

tion will be taken. Representative

McGinnis, who suggested that cities

of 10,000 or less population be made a

unit, said today he would not attempt

to insert such an amendment.

Tenement House Bill.

The greater part of yesterday after-

noon's house session was given over to

the amending of bills which came up

on second reading. The tenement

house bill, made a special order for 3

o'clock, was passed to engrossment,

with the amendments agreed upon by

the members of the house when the

matter was thrashed out on the floor

last week. It was thought that the bill

would be amended to meet the bill

passed by the senate, which applied

only to Marion and Vanderburg coun-

ties, but no such suggestions were of-

fered.

Representative Clore made a strong

speech to save the life of his bill to

abolish the office of fish and game

commissioner, which he said was de-

manded in Johnson county. The bill

provides for prosecution of violations

by the county prosecutor, also that no

fish shall be caught with any but a

hook and line.

A divided report was made on the

bill, the minority members favoring

passage and the majority indefinite

postponement. The vote to indefinite

postpone was 60 to 26.

The senate committee on education

recommended the passage of Senator

Kane's school-book bill providing for

local selection in high-school text-

books. The bill is similar to the Cox

bill, except the latter refers to grades

as well as high schools.

The committee on military affairs

recommended the passage of Senator

Ranke's bill providing that service in

the Spanish-American war shall count

as part of five years necessary to re-

irement from Indiana national guard.

Used Pruning Knife Freely.

The legislative visitation committee,

which submitted its report to the leg-

islature yesterday showing the relative

needs of the state institutions, offices,

boards and commissions, used a sharp-

edged knife on many of the estimates.

The report consists of 333 type-written

pages. The committee has been

at work since Nov. 12, 1908. It con-

sists of Senator Horace Hannan, chair-

man; Representative Gus Greiger,

secretary, and Representative Henry

P. Sicks, treasurer.

Every state institution was visited

by the committee and conditions were

investigated as thoroughly as time

would permit. The committee was ac-

companied on nearly all of its trips

by Samuel C. Shutt, chief engineer at

the state house, who gave the commit-

tee the benefit of his advice. Sweep-

ing reductions in appropriations were

recommended.

CLEARSPRING.

Thurman Davis has been hauling logs here to have a new house pattern sawed. His house was recently destroyed by fire.

Edd Steinkamp, monument agent, of Seymour, was in town Thursday and Friday.

James Wray has his new barn almost completed.

Theodore Peek is visiting his father at this place.

The Modern Woodmen took in three new members Friday night.

Grandma Dodds took suddenly ill of neuralgia last week but is now better.

Everett Spray, of near Brownstown, called on friends here Saturday and attended the masquerade Saturday night.

Prayer meeting was very well attended Wednesday night. Everybody come out to these meetings every Wednesday night.

Mrs. Iva Sutton and little daughter, Jewell of Bedford, visited her father, Wm. Smith a few days last week.

The masquerade was fairly well attended Saturday night. Refreshments of oysters, peaches and cake were served. All seemed to enjoy themselves.

Mrs. Sarah Payne and Thena Scott visited their sister, Mrs. Dan Utterback, of Pleasant Ridge Friday.

Mr. Peck is having a well dug. Mr. Henley has been doing the work.

Truman Kinsler left Saturday for the northern part of the state to visit relatives.

CARMI ILL.

Mrs. John Calicott and Mrs. Pearl Smith passed through Carmi on their way home from attending the funeral of Uncle Mike Huber at Spratway.

Isaac White is visiting Dick and Len Waggoner near Dexter Mo. at this writing.

Ed Ackerman transacted business at Carmi Thursday.

O. H. Smith and wife were in town Saturday.

Marion Wheeler and wife visited at Bedford Thursday.

Hiram Smith made a business trip to Norris City Thursday.

L. M. Cross is busy perfecting ar-

rangements for Lincoln Day which the G. A. R. will celebrate at the Court House Feb. 12.

In reply to the Republican's ques-

tion as to what an old soldier would

think of the sneaking cur who insulted

the flag, L. M. Cross suggests that if

one of these old soldiers could get his

musket trained upon the base villain

the musket would likely speak the

soldier's true sentiments.

CORNELL GROVE.

G. D. McLean, of Greenwood, visit-

ed home folks part of last week.

Grover Fish, of Norman, visited in

Allen McLean's family Thursday.

Mrs. Geo. Mitchner who has been

sick for some time is better.

Several from here attended church at Maumee Saturday night.

Geo. Mitchner will have a sale Feb. 10.

Mrs. Annie Deckard, of Younion,

visited her parents Allen McLean

and wife Wednesday night.

H. S. Callahan went to Seymour

"Knap Felt"

Is the name of one of the Best Makes of STIFF HATS in the country. Price \$4.00.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS. If you want the best, try one.

The Hub

For Sale

\$3000 this fine home, 9 rooms,

gas, lot 46x207 slate

roof, in good condition.

\$1800 this fine new suburban

home, lot 107x347 good

condition.

\$5500 this fine new suburban

home 8 rooms, lot

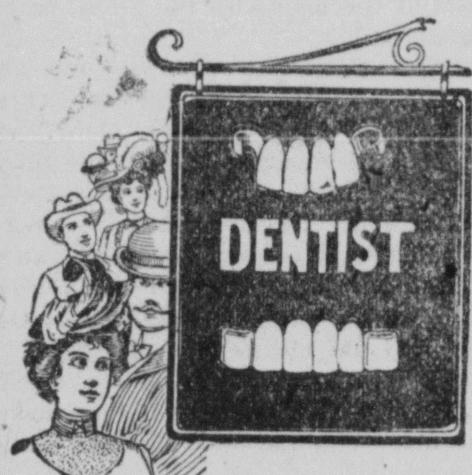
320x680-barn etc.

70 acre farm, 8 acres in timber, well, cistern, large barn, other buildings, 7 room house good location, good fences, well improved.

130 acres, good buildings, 2 wells, large barn, sheds, out buildings, cattle pens, well improved, also other farms, and city property.

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Real Estate and
General Insurance

First National Bank Bldg. Seymour.



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Strong Healthy Women

If a woman is strong and healthy in a womanly way, motherhood means to her but little suffering. The trouble lies in the fact that the many women suffer from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism and are unfitted for motherhood. This can be remedied.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Cures the weaknesses and disorders of women. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in motherhood, making them healthy, strong, vigorous, virile and elastic.

"Favorite Prescription" banishes the indispositions of the period of expectancy and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It quickens and vitalizes the feminine organs, and insures a healthy and robust baby. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits.

It Makes Weak Women Strong. It Makes Sick Women Well. Honest druggists do not offer substitutes, and urge them upon you as "just as good." Accept no secret nostrum in place of this non-secret remedy. It contains not a drop of alcohol and not a grain of habit-forming or injurious drugs. Is a pure glycerin extract of healing, native American roots.



PERSONAL.

Ed Vehslage went east this morning on No. 4.

M. Garrison, of Shoals, was here over night.

A. J. Brock was here from Louisville over night.

J. G. L. Lutes was here from Houston Monday night.

Howard Smith came up from Medina this morning.

W. D. Richards was here from Clearspring Monday.

Lon Cook, of Franklin, was in the city Monday evening.

Rev. F. W. Pohlman, of Sauers, was in Seymour Monday.

Mrs. J. H. Carter is the guest of friends at Columbus today.

Attorney J. A. Cox was here Crothersville Monday afternoon.

Charles Fox was here from Reddington a short time this morning.

Frank James, of Washington, was in the city Monday evening.

Fred Whitcomb was at home to spend Sunday with his family.

Pleasant P. Huddelson, of Salem, was in this city Monday evening.

Rev. F. M. Huckleberry was a passenger to Franklin this morning.

Lawrence A. Ebner made a business trip to Lawrenceburg this morning.

Nicholas Harper was here from Madison Monday afternoon on business.

Attorney Bert Kasting was an eastbound passenger this morning on No. 4.

Chief of Police Moritz went to Brownstown this morning to attend court.

Harry Dodd was here from Washington Monday night and remained till today.

John Craig and Garret Cravens were here from Scottsburg Sunday evening.

John Grime returned on No. 4 this morning from a business trip at Brownstown.

K. D. H. Reap, of Elizabethtown, was here Monday evening and remained till today.

John Dixon, the old soldier, went to Jeffersonville this morning to visit his niece for a few days.

John Wessing, bookkeeper, at the Ebner ice plant, spent Sunday at Martinsville visiting relatives.

Dr. Howard Burkley, railway physician for the Pennsylvania lines, went to Indianapolis this morning.

Mrs. R. A. Cox went to Scottsburg this afternoon to attend a meeting of Pythian Sisters of that place.

Lyman Gruber, of near Reddington went to Brownstown this morning, being a member of the grand jury.

Robert Chasteen, merchant of Bobtown, was here this afternoon and called at the REPUBLICAN office.

Miss Anna Massman went to Indianapolis Saturday evening to spend Sunday with Mrs. Frank Pittman.

Miss Myra Huckleberry is expected home from Franklin Thursday where she is a student in Franklin college.

John Herkamp, of rural route No. 4 was here this afternoon and advanced his subscription to the REPUBLICAN.

Engineer Stewart and family were called to North Vernon this morning on account of the serious illness of his mother.

Mrs. Fannie Wells and grandson, James Leppert, are spending a few weeks with relatives at Seymour.—Columbus Republican.

Mrs. John Ormsby, who has been here from Washington for the past few days visiting friends went to Cincinnati this morning.

Dr. M. B. Hyde, of Indianapolis, district superintendent of the Methodist church, came in on No. 4 this morning from filling some appointments.

Eugene Smallwood came over from Terre Haute this morning for a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barkman and family, of E. High street, and other relatives.

Miss Désirée Stevens returned home from Mitchell Monday where she was visiting. She was called home on account of the death of her nephew, George Arthur Steinkamp.

Conductor Harry Borman was here yesterday from Cincinnati to take the instruction at the airbrake instruction car and took advantage of the opportunity to visit relatives here.

Judge Joseph H. Shea, Oren O. Swails, John M. Lewis, S. A. Barnes, John H. Kamman, Edward P. Elsner, A. C. Branaman and U. F. Lewis went to Brownstown this morning to attend court.

Mrs. Lynn Robertson returned from Loogootee this morning, where she has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Burne, for the past few days. Mrs. Burne will move to Mount Vernon, O. in a short time.

Miss Elsie Fruechtenicht, of Louisville, who had been visiting at Brownstown, came here Monday afternoon and remained over night the guest of Miss Rose Rau, returning home this morning.

Want Ads. in the REPUBLICAN Pay.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS

President's Art Conservators Get Together Today.

Washington, Feb. 9.—At the beautiful Octagon House, the home of the American Institute of Architects, the art council of thirty appointed by the president assembled for its first meeting today. The meeting was called primarily for organization, but the Lincoln memorial site question also came up for discussion.

The president is greatly interested in the subject and wishes to have the matter of the site for the proposed memorial to Lincoln in Washington settled as soon as possible.

Such questions as the site of the Lincoln memorial come properly within the province of the council, which consists of architects, painters, sculptors, landscape architects and laymen. The object of the council is the proferring of advice and assistance in the discussion of plans for public works into which architecture, painting and sculpture enter, such as monuments, parks, bridges, etc. It is also to make recommendations for the preservation of historical monuments.

WIRELESS WANTED

The President Would Have All Ocean Vessels Thus Equipped.

Washington, Feb. 9.—After a very brief legislative session Monday the senate closed its doors and devoted the day to a further consideration of the nomination of William D. Crum to be collector of customs for the port of Charleston, S. C.

In the house of representatives practically the entire session was given over to the consideration of bills pertaining to the District of Columbia. A message from the president was read recommending a law requiring ocean-going vessels to be equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus.

Deliberate Train Wrecking.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 9.—Two trainmen were killed and a score of persons injured in the derailment of the Chicago "flyer" on the Illinois Central railroad at Coldwater, Miss. The train crashed into an open switch in front of the postoffice at the town and every coach was turned over. The railroad authorities have evidence which they say points to deliberate train wrecking.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices for Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock. Wheat—Wagon, \$1.08; No. 2 red, \$1.10½. Corn—No. 2, 64½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 51½c. Hay—Clover, \$1.00@12.50; timothy, \$1.20@13.50; mixed, \$1.10@12.00. Cattle—\$3.50@6.75. Hogs—\$4.00@6.65. Sheep—\$2.50@4.25. Lambs—\$3.00@7.50. Receipts—3,000 hogs; 700 cattle; 50 sheep.

At Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.16½. Corn—No. 2, 64½c. Oats—No. 2, 54c. Cattle—Steers, \$4.60@7.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@5.40. Hogs—\$5.10@6.50. Sheep—\$4.00@5.60. Lambs—\$5.25@7.70.

At Chicago.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.13½. Corn—No. 3, 61½c. Oats—No. 3, 53c. Cattle—Steers, \$4.60@7.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@5.40. Hogs—\$5.10@6.50. Sheep—\$4.00@5.60. Lambs—\$5.25@7.70.

Livestock at New York.

Cattle—\$3.25@6.80. Hogs—\$5.00@7.00. Sheep—\$3.50@5.25. Lambs—\$6.00@8.00.

Prosperity's Road



FARMS FOR SALE

leads to the door of every farmhouse that stands on fertile soil, on roads accessible to markets or railroads, with running water close at hand. Result: Good harvests and money in the bank when the snow begins to fly. We offer a choice of these good-luck farms at wonderfully reasonable prices on easy terms. Don't delay—come in and talk things over TO-DAY.

We have farms, with good buildings, convenient to interurban railroad, which are bargains and can be bought cheap and on easy terms. You cannot afford to close any deal until you call here.

Remember we are going to run another one of our popular excursions to Texas, February 16, 1909. Call or write for particulars and literature.

Arthur H. DeGolyer

Pfaffenberger Building.

LUCKY DOGS

Canines of High Degree on Exhibition at New York.

New York, Feb. 9.—Lovers of dogs will have an opportunity tonight and on three succeeding nights to inspect some of the choicest specimens of most of the known breeds at the annual show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which begins tonight in Madison Square Garden.

There are thousands of entries in the show, which is expected to be one of the most successful in the thirty-four years of the city's history.

Bloomington, Ind., Feb. 9.—After deliberating for thirty-nine hours the jury in the James E. Ford murder trial reported that there was no hope of an agreement and was discharged by Judge Wilson.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies.

Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachia Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever: nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

REPUBLICAN Want Ads. Pay.

FOR SALE:

440 acre stock and grain farm, 5 miles from Seymour on good pike road. Must be sold by March 1st. A bargain \$30 per acre. See E. C. Bollinger, Agt. Phones 118

CONGDON & DURHAM

Fire, Tornado, Liability,

Accident and Sick Benefit

INSURANCE

Real Estate, Rental Agency

Prompt Attention to All Business

Ladies and Gentlemen

Take your old clothes to

THE SEYMOUR TAILORS

And have them put in first class wearing condition.

NORTH CHESTNUT STREET

Next door north of New Pearl Laundry

EXPERT PIANO TUNING GUARANTEED

Arthur F. French

SEYMOUR, IND.

Drop a Postal and I Will Call.

SUDIE MILLS MATLOCK

Piano Teacher,

Res. Studio: 521 N. Chestnut St.

SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

AUNT DEBBY'S PRAYER.

We never wasted any time
A-chasing after riches—
"As if I didn't know the voice
That maddens and bewitches.
It ain't that I must answer for
The sin of money-getting,
And yet it's something just as bad—
O Lord, I'm always fretting!

Expensive clothes I never yet
Was guilty of possessing—
I always had to do the work,
While others did the dressing.
But common clothes are good enough—
For that I ain't regretting—
It's only this I'm asking for:
Deliver me from fretting.

I do the work that comes to me—
They never called me lazy;
My thoughts concerning right an' wrong
Are far from being hazy;
I try to do my level best—
A good example setting—
But somehow, Lord, I always fail,
And yield myself to fretting.

Of course that ain't my only fault—
I make no vain pretensions,
For all my other failings are
Of none too small dimensions.
But that, of all my worldly sins,
Is much the most besetting,
And so, O Lord, I humbly pray
That I may keep from fretting.
—Youth's Companion.

Cowards All

The small, weary-looking man with the patient eyes climbed the stairs of the tenement as the clock struck 6. His work for the day was ended, but he showed no sign of pleasure at his homecoming. On the contrary, he seemed a little terrified.

He knocked timidly at the door. It was flung open by a very slatternly woman with small red eyes, and an aggressively pointed chin.

"Well, I'm sure," she began angrily, "so you're late again. Don't know what you mean by it. I've had the kettle on the hob since 5. And this is all the thanks as I get."

"I'm sorry," said Huxtable slowly, "but it couldn't be helped, my dear. The foreman put me on a special job, and it meant stoppin' a bit later than usual or spoilin' the whole thing."

"Yes, your work is all you think about," said his wife, spitefully, "not a thought for your home and two children, not to mention me."

"I don't think that quite true," he said meekly.

It certainly was not. He was good and devoted, but Mrs. Huxtable would never admit anything in his favor. She was one of those women who seem to regard their husbands as schoolmasters of the old regime would regard their unhappy pupils—as something to be bullied, maltreated and altogether subdued. Huxtable had put up with the treatment for fifteen years. Sometimes, when he looked back on the past, he wondered how he had been able to endure his torments with such patience.

"Where's Jack and Archie?" he asked, as he went to the sink to wash his hands.

"Ah, you may well ask. Where, indeed! Playin' in the court, I expect and gettin' into bad company. But that comes because their father don't trouble himself about 'em. They'll go to rack and ruin, you mark my words, if you don't keep a tight 'and on 'em."

"I should have thought that was your job, so to speak," suggested Huxtable.

"No, it's a father's place to look after his boys. Besides, you know as how they don't think nothin' of me when you're about. It's dad this and dad that, till I'm fairly sick of hearin' them say it."

"Yes, I think they're fond of me," said poor Huxtable, with a little break in his voice.

"Not that they've got much reason to be," snapped the woman. "But, then, children allers takes to them as does the least for 'em. That's what's so unfair."

She poured out the tea, and gave the unhappy Huxtable his meal in silence. He looked round the room and sighed. The week's laundry was suspended from string overhead, and the room was filled with a warm dampness. Not a vestige of comfort was in sight. A bleak, wretched home was this—he reflected—cursed by an ill-tempered wife who had not even the virtues of her vices. For the average nagging woman was generally tidy and clean, but Mrs. Huxtable was neither one nor the other. Equally, tyrannical women frequently made good mothers and brought up their offspring in the way they should go, but Mrs. Huxtable's complete equipment for the training of Archie and Jack consisted of a broken broom handle. She taught them nothing which could help them to grow up into good and useful men. She had, indeed, spoken the truth when she said that unless the father looked after them their futures would be in peril.

After tea Huxtable took out his pipe. This action was always the signal for unkind comment on the woman's part. She did not really dislike the smell of tobacco, but she disliked the idea of her husband enjoying himself. So she sniffed, groaned and criticised until at length he knocked out the ashes and replaced the pipe in his pocket.

"I wish you was a bit more even tempered," he said gently; "it'd make things pleasanter."

When the children came home, Mrs. Huxtable delivered a short lecture to them on the brutality of their father. The youngsters, however, did not take

much notice, but climbed on the little man's knees and begged for pennies, which he gave them with smiling good nature. But when the boys had gone to bed, and he was alone in the little sitting room, he sat with his head in his hands, asking himself what it all meant.

A man in uniform touched him on the shoulder.

"The booking office is open now, mate," he said kindly. "The train goes in fifteen minutes."

Huxtable looked up with a start.

"Thanks, ole man," he said absently, but he did not go toward the window where one booked for the north. He sought the street instead, and climbed on a bus going eastward. It deposited him at the gates of the factory where he worked, and he was just in time to slip through the door and save himself being shut out till dinner time. *

In the afternoon he went home with his wages, and with a boat which he had bought for the children to sail on the pond in the park. Mrs. Huxtable greeted him in her usual acid manner.

"You never came to bed last night," she said. "Pon my word, I think you must be goin' off your head. What was you doin'?"

"I was just thinkin', that's all," he replied nervously.

"Thinkin'. Much good that did you, I expect. Thinkin' of how you could upset me, I dare say."

Huxtable shook his head and smiled. The two boys were standing close by, eagerly discussing the question of navigation as they handled the little boat.

"If we was in the boat, and fell out, dad would save us, wouldn't you, dad?" murmured Jackie, aged 6, "for you're a awful brave, I know."

Huxtable laughed gently.

"Your father 'ud be too much of a coward for that," snarled the mother. But he only laughed again.

"It's good to be a coward sometimes," he said huskily. "It's better for them as we love. * * *—Manchester Chronicle.

MAKING OF FRUIT SUGAR

Use for Dahlia Root—Valuable Properties of the Product.

Levulose, or fruit sugar, is little known to the general public, according to the Umschau. It is sold only by druggists, and the cost of manufacturing it by the methods now in use is so great that the price of levulose is nearly a dollar a pound. This variety of sugar possesses properties which would bring it into extensive use if its cost were not prohibitive.

The only process by which chemically pure levulose can be produced cheaply in large quantities is based on the employment of inulin as the raw material. Inulin is a variety of starch which is found in proportions of 8 to 11 per cent in the roots of chicory and the tubers of the dahlia. The dahlia is a native of America and was introduced into England in 1789 and into Germany in 1812. It was supposed that the tubers would be a valuable food for cattle, but the cattle refused to eat them, and therefore the dahlia has been cultivated for its flowers alone. Yet dahlias could be raised as easily and almost as cheaply as potatoes. They are propagated by division of the tubers, which with special culture may attain a weight of more than a pound. Chicory root is well known and is raised in immense quantities in Germany, Austria, France and Belgium for the purpose of mixing with coffee.

The manufacture of pure levulose from chicory or dahlia tubers is simple. In the first place the inulin is extracted from the tubers by boiling them with lime water. The inulin is then converted into levulose by the action of diluted acids.

The field of application of levulose is extensive. Levulose is sweeter than ordinary sugar and it possesses other advantages over the latter. In particular, it can be eaten with impunity and completely assimilated by the majority of diabetic patients. It is also recommended in acidity of the stomach, and in recent years several eminent physicians have advocated its use as a food for consumptives. It may also be substituted for milk sugar in the preparations of infants' foods. In the manufacture of bonbons, jellies, marmalades and fruit preserves it possesses the advantage of neither crystallizing nor becoming turbid, and from it can be made an imitative honey which does not solidify and which is almost identical with natural honey, of which levulose is the principal ingredient. From inulin an excellent bread for diabetics can be made.

No Place for Robbers.

"A dangerous neighborhood you're living in, Colonel," said a newspaper man to Charles Edwards, of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, a few nights ago, in Washington. "Been four highway robberies there in the past month. Aren't you afraid that somebody will hold you up and go through you some night?"

"Should say not," said the big Texan. "Why, ah've got so few means on my possum at the present time that the robber who goes through me will get himself in debt!"—Success Magazine.

Hopeless Case.

Dill—I lost my silk umbrella yesterday at the club.

Pickles—Too bad! But you'll get it back, won't you? Aren't your initials on it?

Dill—Well, come to think of it, there are some initials on it, but they aren't mine.—Yale Record.

What a splendid thing it would be if people who lose their tempers were unable to find them again!

One cuff on the wrist is worth a dozen on the ear.

He was a coward now, and he was

Smiles of the Day

Just Like a Man.

For some time they had been holding down a couple of chairs in the parlor.

"Won't you play something for me?" he asked, glancing toward the piano.

"I fear," she said deprecatingly, "my music is too poor to give you enjoyment."

"Oh, but I do enjoy it," he replied assuringly. "It doesn't take much to satisfy me in the line of music, you know."

The Proper Thing.

Fred—I've only just heard of your marriage, old chap.

Joe—Yes, I was married nearly six months ago.

Fred—Well, it isn't too late to offer congratulations, of course?

Joe—A little late for congratulations, my boy, but not for sympathy.

She Was Mistaken.

Hubby was evidently worried and wifey was trying to cheer him up.

"Cheer up, John, and don't worry," she said. "It doesn't do any good to borrow trouble."

"Borrow trouble," echoed her husband, "Great Caesar's ghost! I ain't been borrowing trouble; I've got it to lend."

Skinner's Business.

Harlow—What's Skinner doing now?

Harlow—He's in the pail business.

Barlow—Yes; running a bucket shop.

Pa's Little Joke.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is a strategem?

Pa—The diamond, my son, is one kind of a strata-gem.

Original.

History Instructor—What did you do about all the weeks' reading that you failed to do?

Freshman—I made it up.

Instructor—So I should judge from your papers.—Harvard Lampoon.

A Word for the Kaiser.

"There's wan t'ing," remarked Mr. Rafferty thoughtfully, "to be said in favor of the Kaiser."

"An' what's that?" asked Mr. Dolan suspiciously.

"He took the trouble to put his remarks into German, so that no one would understand 'em unless they went to the pains of havin' 'em translated, in which case it's largely their own fault!"—Washington Star.

The Eternal Feminine.



The Sightseer—After all, nothing is so beautiful as a woman's figure.—London Tattler.

Embarrassing.

"That's a nice looking chap at the next table," said the young man who was treating his best girl to a lobster supper. "Is he a friend of yours?"

"Yes, indeed," laughed the pretty girl.

"Well, er—I think I'll ask him to join us."

"Oh, this is so sudden!"

"What's so sudden?"

"Why—why, that's our young minister."

Gentle Dig.

"Can I use eloquence?" said the eloquent orator. "Ah, my friends, I have faced many open-mouthed audiences."

"Open-mouthed?" echoed the little man in the last seat. "What were they doing—snoring?"

Her Idea.

"What is your idea of a flirt?" asked the young man.

"Oh, every other one," answered the young man.

"Oh, every other girl," answered the fair maid.

Physical Culture.

"Miss Pansy, yo' suhnting has got well developed ahms, ef yo'll pahdon me sayin' so."

"Ah developed dem ahms workin' ovah de washtub, Mistah Rufus."

"Um—um—er, Miss Pansy, will yo' be ma wife?"—Denver Post.

Hereditary.

"And when you grow up," said the visitor to 6-year-old Elsie, "I suppose you will get married?"

"Oh, there's hardly any doubt about it," answered the small miss. "Everybody says I am much like mamma, and she has been married three times, you know."

Accepting No Favors.

Gentleman (arising in street car)—

Won't you take my seat, madam?

The Suffragette—No, sir, I will not!

You are entitled to it until such time as we women have something to say

about the framing of laws governing

public conveyances.—Puck.

Apartment Houses.

"Where can I find Jenkins' flats around here?" asked the stranger who was returning to the neighborhood after a long absence.

"There's no such place," responded the policeman on the corner. "About two years ago old man Jenkins received a legacy, raised the rent and changed the name to 'Jenkin's Court'."

"Oh, no! Last spring the old man

received another legacy, raised the rents again and now his flats go under the name of 'La Jenque Apartments.' You'll find them two blocks south."

Too Public.

"What were dem golls laughing about?" asked the belle of Shantytown as she looked at herself in a remnant of a mirror.

"Why, dey are on to our engagement," responded Fred.

"Well, dat makes me hopping mad, Tommy. Next ting it will be spread all around and de whole wur-ruld will have deir eys on us like dey has on dem royal couples when dey are engaged."

Thrifty.



Hubby—What! Another new dress?

Wifey—Well, don't be so cross. I bought it with my own money.

Hubby—Your own? Where did you get it from?

Wifey—I sold your fur coat.

Answer This Question

When shown positive and reliable proof that a certain remedy had cured numerous cases of female ills, wouldn't any sensible woman conclude that the same remedy would also benefit her if suffering with the same trouble?

Here are two letters which prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Red Banks, Miss. — "Words are inadequate to express what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered from a female disease and weakness which the doctors said was caused by a fibroid tumor, and I commenced to think there was no help for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman after all other means had failed. My friends are all asking what has helped me so much, and I gladly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound." — Mrs. Willie Edwards.

Hampstead, Maryland. — "Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was weak and nervous, and could not be on my feet half a day without suffering. The doctors told me I never would be well without an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than all the doctors, and I hope this valuable medicine may come into the hands of many more suffering women." — Mrs. Joseph H. Dandy.

We will pay a handsome reward to any person who will prove to us that these letters are not genuine and truthful — or that either of these women were paid in any way for their testimonials, or that the letters are published without their permission, or that the original letter from each did not come to us entirely unsolicited.

What more proof can any one ask?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

The Imperial Interview.

"Well, cut it short!" the Kaiser said. His voice was loud and strong.

"Man wants but little, Herr Bulow, Nor wants that little long."

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Perhaps.

"I hear there is to be a new design for the 1 cent piece. What's the reason for that?"

"Well, the 1 cent piece is the most artistic coin we have. Too many people use them in preference to the larger coins. The purpose, I believe, in substituting an uglier design for the one now in circulation is to popularize the nickel."

His Fatal Mistake.

"Succedin' in life," moralized Uncle Ephraim, "pends altoedah on yo' git-tin' de right stah. De way I missed it, chillen, was dat I didn't stah as a Caucasian." —Chicago Tribune.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchins*



Lane's Family Medicine

(called also Lane's Tea)

Its cost is only 25 cents a package and a package will last a month.

It cures backache, sideache, bearing-down pains, indigestion and constipation.

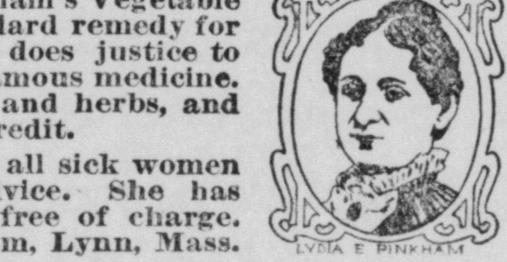
All druggists sell it, 25c.

PISO'S CURE

AN UNSURPASSED REMEDY!

Piso's Cure is an unsurpassed remedy for constipation, colds, bronchitis, asthma, hoarseness and throat and lung affections. It goes direct to the seat of the trouble and generally restores healthy conditions. Mothers can give their children Piso's Cure with perfect confidence in its curative powers and freedom from side-effects. Famous for half a century.

At all druggists, 25c.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Anger wrecks the system. It is well known that a violent fit of temper affects the heart instantly, any psychophysicists have discovered the presence of poison in the blood immediately after such outburst. This explains why we feel so depressed, exhausted and nervous after any storm of passion—worry, jealousy or revenge—has swept through the mind. It has left in its wake vicious mental poison and other harmful secretions in the brain and blood.

There is no constitution so strong but it will ultimately succumb to the constant racking and twisting of the nerve centers caused by an uncontrolled temper. Every time you become angry you reverse all of the normal mental and physical processes. Everything in you rebels against passion storms; every mental faculty protests against their abuse.

If people only realized what havoc indulgence in hot temper plays in their delicate nervous structure, if they could only see with the physical eyes the damage done, as they can see what follows in the wake of a tornado, they would not dare to get angry.

When the brain cells are overheated from a fit of temper their efficiency is seriously impaired, if not absolutely ruined. The presence of the anger poison; the shock to the nervous system, is what makes the victim so exhausted and demoralized after loss of self-control.—Orison Swett Marden, in Success Magazine.

Exclusive to the Last. An instance of exclusiveness maintained under difficulties is reported from the ladies cabin of an Atlantic liner. All were sick except one lady and a cat, which wandered uneasily about. The lady ventured to stroke the cat, remarking, "Poor pussy." The cat was inclined to respond and elevated its tail in token of good will, when from a neighboring berth came in choking tones the words, "Excuse me, that is a private cat!"—Argonaut.

Consecutive. Percy—Pshaw! What if she did? Two negatives in the same sentence are equivalent to an affirmative.

Algy—Yes, but she said "Naw! Nit!" and it sounded like two sentences.

Young. Elderly Relative—I really think, Gladys, you should marry young.

Gladys (with a charming blush)—Why, Aunt Annabel, how did you find out his name?

Garfield Tea, the Herb laxative, agreeably stimulates the liver, corrects constipation and relieves a clogged system. Write for samples. Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ex-Senator Clark, the Montana multi-millionaire, once worked in the mines for \$1.25 a day.

PILE CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Frotting Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

The first plaster cast was made by Verchio in 1470.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, relieves pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

THINGS YOU MAY NOT KNOW

The finest lead pencil cedar comes from Florida.

Red lights can be seen at a greater distance than green.

A hole has been bored in Silesia to a depth of 7,000 feet.

An ordinary railway engine is equal in strength to 900 horses.

The number of bricks used in the Severn tunnel is computed to be 77,000,000.

King Haakon was the first contributor to Captain Amundsen's polar expedition. He gave \$5,000.

The swiftest bird that flies is the frigate bird; its speed can not be calculated accurately, but it is supposed to exceed 300 miles an hour.

Because of the degree of excellence and efficiency attained in the construction of gasoline engines the use of isolated electric plants is extending.

When Adelina Patti sang in the Russian capital in 1868 more than \$5,000 worth of camellias were thrown at her in small bouquets during a single performance.

Mrs. Kate Stannard, of Casper, Wyo., has been elected county superintendent of schools. She ran on the independent ticket and got a large majority over both the regular candidates.

In signaling at sea, the flags to be hoisted at one time never exceed four. With eighteen variously colored flags, and never more than four at a time, no fewer than 78,642 signals can be given.

Miss Mona Wilson is the first woman in England to be appointed as a member of the Home Office committee. Her duty will be to inquire into factory accidents, especially those in which women and children are the sufferers.

Italian boat builders have been experimenting with boats and barges built of concrete, and for harbor purposes, the results have been so successful that the builders have at present more orders on hand than they can care for, with their limited plant and facilities.

A method of bluing small steel goods by dipping is to melt saltpeter in an iron pot, then immerse the previously polished and cleaned articles until sufficiently blued. The goods should then be removed and cooled in petroleum and afterward dried out in sawdust.

It is stated that this year's receipts from the Federal forestry service will probably reach two million dollars. Most of this money is derived from the sale of timber on the national forest reserves—now aggregating 168,000,000 acres in extent—and all the trees thus sold are selected by the government agents.

Miss Amy J. Alexander, who has been elected clerk of the District Court of the Ninth Judicial district in Kansas by a majority of 1,027, ran 500 votes ahead of Taft. She is now 25 years old and seven years ago became a deputy clerk. Miss Alexander has lived all her life in Hutchinson. She is a graduate of the high schools.

A missionary who labored in a tropical island desired to wean his flock to his own ideas of clothing. He appealed to their vanity, and gave to the fairest of her tribe several yards of cloth wherewith to make a skirt. She was to appear in the garment at the next mission meeting. She did so. But the missionary's pleased expectancy was turned to consternation when the untutored savage appeared with the whole of his gift wound upon her head in the form of a towering turban.—Charity Review.

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At the recent conference of New England Governors in Boston, Colonel Sohier, of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, made an address on reckless automobile driving. He said: "The Massachusetts Highway Commission has considered this year 142 automobile cases. As a result it has revoked thirty-four licenses, eighteen of which belonged to chauffeurs, and has suspended fifty licenses, twenty-six of which belonged to private owners. It has warned or placed on file forty-five cases. This year 222 persons were injured—last year 312."

That the competitive classified service has made enormous strides under Mr. Roosevelt admits of no question. When he became President in 1901, 108,967 out of 235,766 civil employees were within the rules, a growth from 14,000 in the eighteen years following the passage of the Pendleton law in 1883. On June 30 of this year, out of a total service of 352,104, there were within the classified portion 206,637, exclusive of 5,500 laborers who are under the rules though not subject to examination. With the President's fourth-class postmaster order, there will be altogether 227,625 in the classified service.—New York Evening Post.

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America had women as mayors before England, Australia or even New Zealand. In the four States where women have full suffrage it is not rare for women to be elected as mayors in small cities and give good service. A woman was mayor of Gaylor, Kan., for two terms and declined a third election. She prided herself on the fact that more miles of sidewalk were laid in her administration than in that of any previous mayor. Her husband always expressed himself as pleased that she should hold the office, and even her worst enemies never said that she neglected her children or the duties of her household. The office kept her busy about an hour each day.

Garfield Tea, the Herb laxative, agreeably stimulates the liver, corrects constipation and relieves a clogged system. Write for samples. Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin, from 30 acres harvested within 24 weeks after seeding \$2500.00 worth of magnificent hay, or at the rate of \$800.00 per acre. The best grasses are to be had for \$10.00 per acre. Any man's money to get a farm and 140 acres and build a sample farm never seen before by you.

SALZER SEED CO., Box CN La Crosse, Wis.

The first plaster cast was made by Verchio in 1470.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, relieves pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Frotting Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

The first plaster cast was made by Verchio in 1470.

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COAL AND Kindling

H. F. WHITE

Phone No. 1.

Indianapolis, Columbus and
Southern Traction Co.



In effect Feb. 1, 1909.

CARS LEAVE SEYMOUR
NORTH-BOUND

6:53 a. m. to Indianapolis
*8:13 a. m. to Indianapolis
8:53 a. m. to Indianapolis
9:53 a. m. to Indianapolis
*10:17 a. m. to Indianapolis
10:53 a. m. to Indianapolis
11:53 a. m. to Indianapolis
12:53 a. m. to Indianapolis
1:17 p. m. to Indianapolis
1:53 p. m. to Indianapolis
2:53 p. m. to Indianapolis
3:53 p. m. to Indianapolis
4:17 p. m. to Indianapolis
4:53 p. m. to Indianapolis
*6:13 p. m. to Indianapolis
6:53 p. m. to Indianapolis
7:53 p. m. to Indianapolis
8:53 p. m. to Indianapolis
*8:17 p. m. to Indianapolis
8:53 p. m. to Indianapolis
10:20 p. m. to Greenwood
11:55 p. m. to Columbus
Hoosier Flyers.
* Seymour-Indianapolis Limiteds.

Cars make connections at Seymour with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.

General Offices—Columbus, Indiana.

Indianapolis and Louisville
Traction Company



In Effect Feb. 1, 1909.

THE HOOISER LIMITES leave Seymour northbound for Columbus, Edinburgh, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis at:—10:17 a. m., 1:17, 4:17 and 8:17 p. m.

THE DIXIE LIMITES leave Seymour southbound for Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at:—9:09 a. m., 12:09, 4:09 and 8:09 p. m.

LOCAL CARS leave Seymour SOUTHEBOUND for Louisville and all intermediate points at:—5:54, 7:54, (8:54 For Scottsburg,) 9:51, 10:54 a. m., 12:51, 2:54, 4:54, 5:54, 8:54 and (11:00 p. m. For Scottsburg.)

Cars make direct connections at Seymour with cars of the I. C. & S. Traction Co., for Indianapolis and intermediate points, also with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and information see Agents and official time table folders in all cars.

SEYMOUR TERMINAL—On Second St., between Indpls. Ave. & Ewing Sts.

H. D. MURDOCK, Supt.

Scottsburg, Ind.

Southern Indiana
Railway Co.

TIME TABLE

North Bound.
No. 4 No. 6
Lv Seymour 7:45 a. m. 5:00 p. m.
Lv Bedford 9:05 a. m. 6:20 p. m.
Lv Odon 10:13 a. m. 7:28 p. m.
Lv El Dorado 10:24 a. m. 7:39 p. m.
Lv Beechunter 10:38 a. m. 7:51 p. m.
Lv Linton 10:53 a. m. 8:12 p. m.
Lv Jacksonville 11:19 a. m. 8:39 p. m.
Ar Terre Haute 12:15 a. m. 9:35 p. m.
No. 25, Mixed, Leaves Seymour at 2:25 p. m., arrive at Westport 4:10 p. m.

South Bound
No. 1 No. 3

Lv Terre Haute 6:30 a. m. 12:30 p. m.

Lv Jacksonville 7:27 a. m. 1:27 p. m.

Lv Linton 7:52 a. m. 1:52 p. m.

Lv Beechunter 8:07 a. m. 2:07 p. m.

Lv El Dorado 8:21 a. m. 2:21 p. m.

Lv Odon 8:31 a. m. 2:31 p. m.

Lv Bedford 9:45 a. m. 3:45 p. m.

Ar Seymour 11:00 a. m. 5:00 p. m.

No. 28 mixed leaves Westport at 4:40 p. m., arrives at Seymour 6:25 p. m.

For time tables and further information, apply to local agent, or

H. P. RADLEY, G. P. & T. A.

Grand Opera House, Terre Haute.

THE PRESIDENT STILL AGITATED

Roosevelt Sends Burning Message to California.

ADMINISTRATION IN EARNEST

In a Message to the Speaker of the California Assembly President Roosevelt Points Out Where the Proposed Anti-Japanese Legislation Would Combine "a Minimum of Efficiency With a Maximum of Insult"

—When the Measure Came Up in State Senate but Five Votes Were Recorded in Its Favor.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 9.—Only five senators favored agitation of the anti-Japanese question when the matter was called up by Senator Marc Anthony of San Francisco. The senate decided by a vote of 25 to 5 to defer until next Thursday its action upon the report of the committee on executive communications, which advises legislation aimed at the Japanese.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEW OF IT

Roosevelt Sends a Lengthy Message to Speaker Stanton.

Washington, Feb. 9.—"The policy of the administration is to combine the maximum of efficiency in achieving the real object which the people of the Pacific slope have at heart, with the minimum of friction and trouble, while the misguided men who advocate such action as this against which I protest are following a policy which combines the very minimum of efficiency with the maximum of insult and which, while totally failing to achieve any real result for good, yet might accomplish an infinity of harm." In this language President Roosevelt in a long telegram to Speaker P. A. Stanton of the California assembly, set forth the government's view of the anti-Japanese school legislation now before that body.

The president stated that the bill gives just and grave cause for irritation and that the government would be obliged immediately to take action in the federal courts to test such legislation, because it is held to be clearly a violation of the treaty obligations of the United States. The telegram to Speaker Stanton was sent only after a conference with Senator Flint and Representative Kahn of California and F. K. Lane of the interstate commerce commission.

Senate Defends Perkins.

Under the guise of considering the nomination of Dr. W. D. Crum, the negro collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., reappointed by President Roosevelt, the senate in executive session discussed the Japanese question. Incidentally the discussion turned upon the reference to Senator Perkins by President Roosevelt in a telegram to Governor Gillett of California, in which he said the senior California senator "had hampered the administration in its efforts to build up the navy, yet now advises a policy of wanton insult."

Reference to this statement was made by Senator Tillman, colleague of Senator Perkins on the naval affairs committee, and indignation was shown by other senators because of the attack upon Mr. Perkins.

Both California senators took part in the discussion. Senator Perkins made a statement to the effect that he had not been asked by the president to participate in the conferences that have been held concerning the Japanese situation in California. He said he could not understand why the president should intimate that he had tried to stir up the sentiment in California in opposition to the efforts of the president. He stated what his position had been on the subject of a big navy, declaring he had always been in favor of a steady growth of the navy, even though he was against the president's four battleship program last session.

Senator Flint declared he had not participated in the conferences at the White House until he was asked to serve as the intermediary between the administration and the California legislature. He made it clear that he did not approve of the criticism of his colleague.

On Way to Graveyard.

Carson, Nev., Feb. 9.—The assembly bill prohibiting Japanese and Chinese from acquiring lands or acting as corporation agents reached the senate and was sent to the judiciary committee along with the anti-Japanese resolution. It is almost certain that the bill will sleep in this committee or be reported unfavorably.

No Tangible Clue.

Ottumwa, Ia., Feb. 9.—A negro arrested as a witness in connection with the murder of Clara Rosen, who was beaten to death with a stone and hidden in an abandoned cellar Friday night, has been released as having no knowledge of the crime. The police have set free all persons apprehended in connection with the case and will seek for new clues.

Save Money by Buying Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

You will pay just as much for a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as for any other cough medicines, but you save money in buying it. The saving is in what you get, not what you pay. The sure-to-cure quality is in every bottle of this remedy and you get good results when you take it. Neglected colds often develop serious conditions and when you are buying a cough medicine you want to be sure you are getting one that will cure your cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy always cures. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

IRISH LAND BILL

Subject of Discussion by the United Irish League Today.

Dublin, Feb. 9.—The national convention representing the United Irish League, the Ancient Hibernians, the Foresters and other bodies met today in the Mansion House.

The principal purpose of the convention is the discussion of the policy to be pursued during the coming session of parliament by the Irish members. The land bill and other measures of importance to Ireland will come before the convention.

Many Sleepless Nights, Owing to a President Cough. Relief Found at Last.

"For several winters past my wife has been troubled with a most persistent and disagreeable cough, which invariably extended over a period of several weeks and caused her many sleepless nights," writes Will J. Hayner, editor of the Burley, Colo., Bulletin. "Various remedies were tried each year, with no beneficial results. In November last the cough again put in an appearance and my wife, acting on the suggestion of a friend, purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The result was indeed marvelous. After three doses the cough entirely disappeared and has not manifested itself since." This remedy is for sale by C. W. Milhous.

A FORMAL PROTEST

Panama Enters Objection to Rainey's Recent Speech.

Washington, Feb. 9.—C. C. Arosena, the Panama minister, called at the state department and filed a protest from his government against the speech made in the house of representatives recently by Rainey (III), in which President Obaldia of Panama was severely attacked. The minister acted in pursuance of instructions called by his government.

Reason Entranced.

Because meats are so tasty they are consumed in great excess. This leads to great stomach troubles, biliusness and constipation. Revise your diet, let reason and not a pampered appetite control, then take a few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver tablets and you will soon be well again. Try it. For sale at C. W. Milhous drug store. Sample free.

But One More Needed.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 9.—The nineteenth day closed with the jury still incomplete in the case of the state against Colonel Duncan B. Cooper, Robin J. Cooper and John D. Sharp, charged with the murder of former Senator E. W. Carmack. One juror, the eleventh, was sent into the box.

Ask Yourself the Question.

Why not use Chamberlain's Pain Balm when you have rheumatism? We feel sure that the result will be promptly and satisfactory. One application relieves the pain, and many have been permanently cured by its use. 25 and 50 cent sizes. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

Mrs. Sampson Indicted.

Lyons, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Mrs. Georgia E. Sampson has been indicted for murder in the first degree, the indictment charging her with shooting and killing her husband, Harry Sampson, nephew of the late Admiral Sampson, at Macdonia, on Nov. 1 last.

For that Terrible Itching.

Eczema, tetter and salt rheum keep their victims in perpetual torment. The application of Chamberlain's Salve will instantly allay this itching and many cases have been cured by its use. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

The annual wear and tear on the currency of the world is estimated at about two tons of gold and 160 tons of silver.

Don't drug the stomach, or stimulate the heart and kidneys. That is wrong. It is the weak nerves that are crying out for help. Vitalize the weak inside controlling nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative, and see how quickly good health will come to you again. Test it and see. Sold by A. J. Pellems.

Why is it that the woman who is a man hater always tries to make herself look like a man?—Chicago Record-Herald.

Don't drug the stomach, or stimulate the heart and kidneys. That is wrong. It is the weak nerves that are crying out for help. Vitalize the weak inside controlling nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative, and see how quickly good health will come to you again. Test it and see. Sold by A. J. Pellems.

INTERESTED IN THE HIGHER LIFE

Religious Education Association Meets at Chicago.

LEADERS OF THOUGHT THERE

Scores of the Best Known Educators and Thinkers of the Country Have Gathered at Chicago Today for a Three-Days' Conference—Social and Moral Uplift the Object of This Association's Endeavor—A Movement Which Has the Heartiest Endorsement of President Roosevelt.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—This city is the scene today of a notable gathering of men and women interested in the higher life of America in its relations to religion and education. They have assembled here to attend the sixth general convention of the Religious Education association, which will begin to-night three days' meeting in Orchestra hall.

The sessions of the association will be opened by the address of the president of the association, Dr. Francis Greenwood Peabody, who is professor of Christian morals at Harvard university. He will speak on "The Social Conscience and the Religious Life." Following Dr. Peabody, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California will speak on "Religious Education and Moral Efficiency" and Professor S. C. Mitchell, president elect of the University of South Carolina, on "Religious Education and Racial Adjustment."

Prominent Thinkers Present.

The convention has brought together scores of the most prominent educators and thinkers of the country who have identified themselves with the association and who are its most enthusiastic supporters and hundreds of men and women who, though less prominent, are just as heartily in sympathy with the objects of the association.

An extraordinary list of well known men will be in attendance, and the speakers at the popular meetings, besides those mentioned above, will include President Elliot of Harvard university, Ambassador James Bryce, Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Marion Talbot, dean of the woman's college, University of Chicago; Professor Cyrus Northrop, president of the University of Minnesota, and others.

Indorsed by Mr. Roosevelt.

Organized in Chicago six years ago, the association has held largely attended conventions since then in Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester and Washington. At Washington President Roosevelt received the delegates at the White House and gave his heartiest endorsement to all the ideals of the movement. The purpose of the association is to inspire the educational forces of the country with the religious ideal, to inspire the religious forces of our country with the educational ideal and to keep before the public the ideal of religious education and the sense of its need and value.

The association now enrolls more than 2,000 members, including laymen, college presidents and professors, parents, teachers and parents, interested in the problem of character training. It knows no sectarian lines and has no theological platform.

JOHN B. MORAN DEAD

Famous Boston Prosecutor Succumbs in Arizona Hospital.

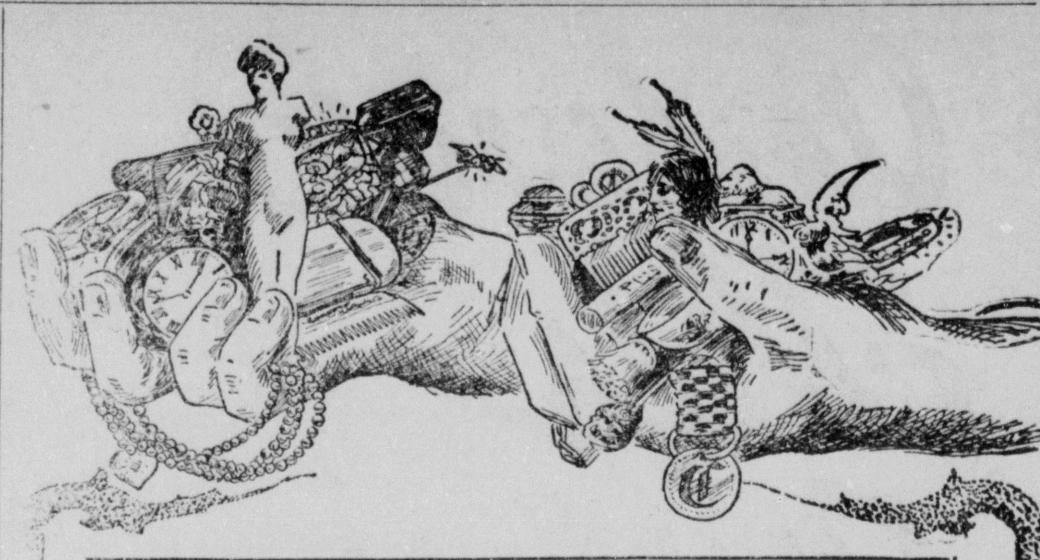
Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 9.—John B. Moran, district attorney of Boston, died in the St. Luke's home of tuberculosis of the throat. Mr. Moran came here two



JOHN B. MORAN.

weeks ago. He seemingly was improving until three days ago, when he was taken suddenly worse and sank rapidly. Mr. Moran became widely known through his prosecution of the participants in the municipal corruption in Boston a few years ago.

Fastest Ocean Voyage. Queenstown, Feb. 9.—The Cunard line steamer Mauretania has established a record for the long route from New York. The liner covered the distance, 2,934 miles, at an average speed of 25.20 knots.



Dust a Menace to Health.

It is only of recent years that science has brought to light the menace of circulating dust in its relation to health. An accurate knowledge of germ-life reveals its close alliance with dust, and therefore the interests of health necessitate stringent measures not only for the destruction of the germs themselves, but for the absolute suppression of dust. The only safe way to purchase coffee is to buy Climax in sealed dust-proof packages.

Both Presents and Premiums for You And the Children.

Each package of Climax Coffee contains a present, either useful or something to amuse a child, which is yours as soon as you open it. Each package also contains a premium coupon of which 100 are good for a stem-wind, stem-set watch—either lady's or gentleman's size—or for any one of a long list of attractive premiums. Order just one package from your grocer today and you will be thoroughly satisfied with the present and list of premiums. But after you have tried it on your table you will be more than satisfied with the fine quality of

CLIMAX PACKAGE COFFEE

All Grocers—(Never Sold in Bulk)

It is roasted with the most scrupulous cleanliness and is packed in sealed packages, thus keeping it free from dust, dirt and germs that are absorbed by the open bulk coffee. The berries are neither cut nor ground but packed whole thus retaining always their strength and aroma.